AMENDMENTS TO THE CLAIMS

1-10. (Canceled)

11. (New) A toner for development of electrostatic latent images, comprising a resin binder consisting essentially of:

(A) a polyester having a softening point of from 120° to 170°C, a glass transition point of from 58° to 75°C, and a percentage of chloroform-insoluble component of from 5 to 50% by weight; and

(B) a polyester having a softening point of 90°C or more and less than 120°C, a glass transition point of from 58° to 75°C, and a percentage of chloroform-insoluble component of less than 5% by weight; and

(C) at least one low-melting point wax having a melting point of from 60° to 90°C, selected from the group consisting of carnauba wax, rice wax, and candelilla wax;

(D) wherein the low melting point wax is present in an amount of from 1 to 6 parts by weight based on 100 parts by weight of the resin binder.

12. (New) The toner for development of electrostatic latent images according to claim 11, wherein a weight ratio of said polyester (A) to said polyester (B) is from 10/90 to 90/10.

13. (New) The toner for development of electrostatic latent images according to claim 11, the difference in the softening points of the polyester (A) with the polyester (B) is 20°C or more.

14. (New) The toner for development of electrostatic latent images according to claim 11, the difference in the softening point of the polyester (B) with the melting point of the low-melting point wax is 30°C or less.

15. (New) The toner for development of electrostatic latent images, according to claim 11 wherein a weight ratio of said polyester (A) to said polyester (B) is from 40/60 to 70/30.

16. (New) The toner for development of electrostatic latent images, according to claim 11 wherein a weight ratio of said polyester (A) to said polyester (B) is from 45/55 to 60/40.

17. (New) A toner for development of electrostatic latent images, comprising a resin binder consisting essentially of:

(A) a resin having a softening point of from 120°C to 170°C, a glass transition point of from 58° to 75°C, and a percentage of chloroform-insoluble component of from 5 to 50% by weight; and

(B) a resin having a softening point of 90°C or more and less than 120°C, a glass transition point of from 58° to 75°C, and a percentage of chloroform-insoluble component of less than 5% by weight; and

(C) at least one low-melting point wax having a melting point of from 60° to 90°C selected from the group consisting of carnauba wax, rice wax and candelilla wax;

(D) wherein either resin (A) or (B) is a polyester and the other is a hybrid resin, the hybrid resin being obtained by mixing a mixture comprising raw material monomers for a polycondensation resin and raw material monomers for addition polymerization resin, and carrying out two polymerization reactions in one reaction vessel; and

(E) wherein the low-melting point wax is present in an amount of from 1 to 6 parts by weight based on 100 parts by weight of the resin binder.

18. (New) A toner for development of electrostatic latent images, comprising a resin binder consisting essentially of:

(A) a hybrid resin having a softening point of from 120° to 170°C, a glass transition point of from 58° to 75°C, and a percentage of chloroform-insoluble component of from 5 to 50% by weight; and

(B) a hybrid resin having a softening point of 90°C or more and less than 120°C, a glass transition point of from 58° to 75°C, and a percentage of chloroform-insoluble component of less than 5% by weight; and

(C) at least one low-melting point wax having a melting point of from 60° to 90°C selected from the group consisting of carnauba wax, rice wax and candelilla wax,

(D) wherein the hybrid resin is obtained by mixing a mixture comprising raw material monomers for a polycondensation resin and raw material monomers for addition polymerization resin, and carrying out two polymerization reactions in one reaction vessel, and

(E) wherein the low-melting point wax is present in an amount of from 1 to 6 parts by weight based on 100 parts by weight of the resin binder.